

MEAN LAKE LEVELS DURING JUNE, 1925

By UNITED STATES LAKE SURVEY

[Detroit, Mich., July 6, 1925]

The following data are reported in the Notice to Mariners of the above date:

Data	Lakes ¹			
	Superior	Michigan and Huron	Erie	Ontario
Mean level during June, 1925:				
Above mean sea level at New York.....	<i>Feet</i> 601. 22	<i>Feet</i> 578. 44	<i>Feet</i> 571. 19	<i>Feet</i> 245. 42
Above or below—				
Mean stage of May, 1925.....	+0. 28	+0. 02	-0. 11	-0. 23
Mean stage of June, 1924.....	-0. 01	-0. 96	-1. 11	-0. 85
Average stage for June last 10 years.....	-1. 02	-2. 26	-1. 57	-1. 18
Highest recorded June stage.....	-2. 21	-5. 16	-3. 33	-3. 21
Lowest recorded June stage.....	-0. 01	-0. 96	-0. 38	+0. 53
Average relation of the June level to—				
May level.....		+0. 2	+0. 2	+0. 2
July level.....		-0. 1	(²)	(²)

¹ Lake St. Clair's level: In June, 1925, 573.73 feet.

² Practically no difference.

EFFECT OF WEATHER ON CROPS AND FARMING OPERATIONS, JUNE, 1925

By J. B. KINCER

General summary.—Following the brief cool spell the latter part of May which caused considerable damage to tender vegetation and some harm to staple crops in Central and Northern States, the warm weather that prevailed during the first part of June promoted rapid recovery from the effect of the cold wherever moisture was sufficient. It had become too dry, however, over most of the central and eastern parts of the country, which retarded considerably the development of some crops, particularly grass and small grains. Conditions continued unusually favorable for farming and grazing interests in the northwestern portions of the country.

The timely rains about the middle of the month largely relieved the drought in most of the central valley States and were very beneficial, especially to late small grains, corn, potatoes, pastures, and meadows. Later the drought was partly relieved also in the more eastern States, and at the close of June soil moisture conditions were mostly favorable north of the Cotton Belt. In the South rainfall throughout the month was generally of a local character and temperatures were favorable where moisture was sufficient. In the dry areas most vegetation made slow growth and in some cases crops deteriorated, especially in the west Gulf section. There was urgent

need for rain also over most of the southwestern range country.

Small grains.—The warm weather early in the month ripened winter wheat rapidly, prematurely in some sections, and harvest began early in many districts. At the close of June the cutting of wheat had begun as far north as Pennsylvania, northern Indiana, and eastern Nebraska, and threshing was progressing in the southwestern portion of the Wheat Belt. The rains came too late to benefit winter wheat in much of the principal producing area, although some improvement was noted in the northern portions of the belt. Spring wheat continued to grow well in nearly all parts of the Spring Wheat Belt. There were only local complaints of dryness and temperatures were favorable, except for the hot weather in the Pacific Northwest near the close of the month. The crop was heading on rather short straw in parts of the Dakotas and there was locally too much rain in Minnesota, but in general the condition of spring wheat was good to excellent at the close of June. Oats were benefited by the rains, but they headed short nearly everywhere, because of previous dry weather, making harvest difficult in some sections. There was some increase in the length of the straw after the rain, and the heads filled better.

Corn.—With good growing conditions corn recovered nicely from the effect of the May freeze and thereafter made rapid growth. The rains in the Corn Belt were timely and very beneficial, and cultivation of the crop was very good, though there was local complaint of weedy fields where rains had been frequent. In contrast to last year, corn at the close of June was well advanced for the season, being reported a week ahead of the average in some sections, with much laid by as far north as Iowa. In the South conditions were less favorable for this crop, as general and substantial rains were badly needed in many localities.

Cotton.—Cotton made irregular progress because of the local character of the rainfall. Temperatures were generally favorable, and wherever moisture was sufficient the plants made good to excellent growth, but many localities were too dry in the central and eastern portions of the belt, and drought was more extensive and was severe throughout central and southern Texas. Cotton in most sections withstood the drought very well, however, and growth was generally fair to very good, except in the more pronouncedly droughty sections of Texas where it was poor with deterioration reported. The weather was favorable for cultivation and also for holding the weevil in check. While considerable weevil activity was reported, no damage of consequence was noted, except for a moderate amount of harm in extreme southern Texas.